

# BIG EXPOSURE THREATENS IN LUSITANIA PLOT

## Stahl Affidavit Inquiry Drawing Close to Capt. Boy-Ed.

### GERMAN SYSTEM OF SPIES SEEN

#### Detectives Get Proof Gun Witness Never Was on Board Lusitania.

Held in the Toms under \$10,000 bail for a hearing set by United States Commissioner Houghton for June 24, Gustav Stahl, the twenty-eight-year-old German reservist, whom the government charges with perjury as a result of his sworn statement that he saw four guns aboard the Lusitania when he sailed from New York on her fatal trip, is weakening under the strain of the exposure of alleged German intrigue which is centering around him. Government agents, who have traced his every movement since Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, submitted his affidavit to the State Department on June 2, say that Stahl will confess within a few days, and that prominent men will be implicated and further arrests made.

Eber, E. Wood, Assistant United States District Attorney, intimated yesterday that positive evidence had been gathered by Federal agents which will identify Stahl as a member of a gigantic German conspiracy.

Stahl's statements about the Lusitania are ridiculous," Mr. Wood said. "The purpose of the present inquiry is to ascertain who has been instrumental in getting him to make the affidavit. He is Grand Jury now in session is considering evidence collected by our agents, and upon the result of this inquiry further action by this department will depend."

A Bruce Bielaski, chief of the Investigation Bureau of the Department of Justice, in Washington, has been in the city for several days personally supervising the work of his operators. He could not be reached yesterday, but Joseph A. Baker, of the local bureau, made this statement:

"Every step of the investigation is being made in the most thorough manner. Stahl went aboard the Lusitania as the companion of Steward Leach. It appears from information at hand that he did not even know how to get to the Lusitania's berth."

Secret Service System Revealed.

The investigation of the Federal authorities, it is said, has uncovered a German secret service organization in this country, whose operations have been extensive and are directed from New York. While none of the details in charge of the Lusitania affair are known, it would connect members of the German Embassy with the secret service operations, it is understood that Captain Karl Boy-Ed, German naval attaché, was personally in charge of the operation. Stahl is again referred to as the man behind the mysterious activities. Federal agents are said to have proof that the plan for the Lusitania affidavits originated with Stahl, and that he was personally known to the German naval attaché, having been employed in his office as a clerk. Captain Boy-Ed has been denied this. During the investigation, Stahl was seen by the German secret service, and he refused to be interviewed now, and his clerks have strict orders not to allow newspapermen to gain admittance to his private office.

Paul Koenig, who has been in charge of the special police force maintained by the Hamburg-American Line, is said to have entered the German secret service in this country shortly after the outbreak of the war. Federal operations have been tracing down various clues which are said to have identified Koenig with the alleged Lusitania plot.

More Arrests Pending.

U. S. District Attorney Marshall said yesterday that major developments in the Lusitania affidavit case might be looked for by Monday.

"We have a number of important witnesses," the Federal prosecutor said, "and from their testimony we expect to be able to show that the affidavits resulted from a conspiracy."

According to an unverified report, Stahl confessed to Federal agents, who examined him in the Toms yesterday, that he had not accompanied Neal J. Leach, the supposed German agent, aboard the ship on April 30, as he had sworn he did. He is also said to have admitted that Paul Koenig was known to him under the name of Stemmler.

Federal agents admitted yesterday that Paul Koenig had surrendered Stahl to them after he had been assured by Stahl that his hiding place in Albany would be discovered. It was also learned that Stahl had been a friend of Koenig and of Adolph Littenbacher, who, as Stahl's roommate at 30 Leroy Street, had been known as Otto Schubert, had been found by the Federal agents, and that his arrest was only a matter of instruction from Washington.

Stahl's bravado of Thursday, when he said that he would gladly give a hundred years for his life, if it could help the fatherland, has almost wholly disappeared. It is a very crestfallen young man who nervously paces the cell on the Federal prison, and who, when he is asked to state that he is innocent and that it will be the victim of a British conspiracy.

"My story is true, and I will be able to prove it," Stahl, who speaks very little English, told inquirers.

Harold Deming, who has been engaged as counsel for Stahl, refused to make any statement, saying that he did not purpose to try the case in the newspapers. Neither he nor Stahl would say who had provided the money for Stahl's defense.

Later, after a talk with his client, Mr. Deming said that he had not yet the whole story from him, owing to the necessity of an interpreter's services, but that Stahl was utterly ignorant of the laws of this country.

United States Attorney Marshall, it is expected, will call fifty customs inspectors as witnesses Monday before the grand jury.

# Scientific War on Rum Goldwater's Plan Now

## Crowded Bars Instead of Crowded Cars Stir Commissioner's Denunciations—He Plans Publicity Crusade and May Advocate Prohibition.

With Dr. S. S. Goldwater leading the charge, the Health Department declared war on old King Alcohol yesterday. It is to be a scientific warfare directed against rum as a health menace in New York City.

After six months' deliberation and consultation with his associates Dr. Goldwater has decided that it is time for the Health Department to take a definite stand against alcohol. Under their broad prerogatives as outlined by the Legislature, the Health Department officials believe that they have power to regulate the use of spirituous liquors in so far as they tend to decrease the city's health efficiency. Excessive consumption of liquor falls into the same category with overcrowded trolley cars, in Commissioner Goldwater's conception of his job. Both bring about a menace to health, and as such both must be attacked by the Health Department.

The logical necessity of the formulation of a department policy in regard to alcohol is recognized in a recent communication, in which Commissioner Goldwater directs the organization of a special committee of the advisory council of the Board of Health to study this subject during the summer. This committee will be appointed in a few days. It will include clinicians, pathologists and scientific men as well as persons who are well versed in the art of publicity.

May Advocate Prohibition.

"Physiologically the case against alcohol is strong," says Commissioner Goldwater. "A substance which is a protoplasmic poison, which lessens vital resistance which hinders immunity, which is almost universally used, which fosters poverty and all the diseases which spring from poverty, is one which calls for vigorous handling by the Department of Health. It is not enough to make occasional deprecatory mention of alcohol in the periodicals published by the department. We should have a definite anti-alcohol program, and even a definition of policy toward existing and proposed excise legislation. The work of the department in this field should be systematic, aggressive and unrelenting."

With this ultimatum the Commissioner refers the job of formulating an anti-alcohol policy to the committee. Officials at the Health Department office were reticent about predicting just what form the city's policy will take. Whether it will be a prohibition verdict or a middle-of-the-road policy commending the use of light wines and putting the ban on whiskey depends entirely on the committee, it was said.

Every available means of publicity will be used when the anti-liquor campaign is begun. It will embrace illustrations on page 5, column 4.

## JOKES NET HIM \$2,500

### Man Who Really Sat Up with Sick Friend Gets Bequest.

Charles M. Eberhart, of Kent, Putnam County, received as a reward for entertaining the late Samuel Walston, of Newcomb, N. Y., with jokes and funny stories \$2,500 by Walston's will, just made public there, which cuts off two of his children with only \$10 each.

Eberhart kept Walston, who was partly paralyzed, company for several months. Walston stated in his will that he made the bequest "because he was a source of cheer to me in my trouble when those nearer to me were less considerate." He left the balance of his \$7,000 estate to his daughter, Mrs. Winona Taber.

## BOY ADMIRAL GIVES LIFE FOR "FLEET"

### Drowns in Effort to Rescue Toy Ships—Mother Near, but Does Not See Fatal Plunge.

Paul Coughlan, six years old, was drowned in the Hudson river yesterday while directing the manoeuvres of his battle squadron. His home was in the Porter Arms, at 620 West 116th Street, overlooking the river. While the Atlantic fleet was here Paul was up with the first bugle call, and begrudged every minute spent away from the waterfront.

When the fleet steamed away the boy was disconsolate, until his parents bought him a flotilla of miniature war vessels. Daily Paul and his vice-admiral, Edward Peterson, also aged six, sailed their boats in whatever water they could find.

Yesterday afternoon they went down to the river's edge, opposite Grant's Tomb. Mrs. John Coughlan, Paul's mother, accompanied them.

"Where, look at what's comin'!" shrieked Vice-Admiral Peterson, as the fleet of miniature war vessels, which had just passed, was rolling up on the doomed flotilla. Admiral Paul made frantic efforts to save some of his boats. He leaped desperately for an almost submerged rock near the shore. His leap was not strong enough. His fingers barely scraped the rock, and he floundered into deep water.

The renewed clamor of the boy's mother brought John Hochstein, of 412 West 125th Street, formerly a seaman on the U. S. S. Georgia. He plunged in after Paul and, repeatedly, while the Pegasus swung into her pier and her passengers gaped at the sight.

Hochstein's efforts were futile. Dripping wet, he took the Vice-Admiral by the hand, and they made their way to the bench where Mrs. Coughlan sat, ignorant of her son's fate.

## YALE TO HOLD "DRY" FETE

### Classes Vote Against Liquor at Reunion Festivities.

New Haven, June 11.—Efforts to remove liquor from Yale to Yale commencement program have resulted in a number of classes voting to abolish serving any intoxicants in connection with their class reunion dinners.

Another innovation is that of removing liquor from the campus during the Tuesday night fun. This feature will disappear in accordance with a vote which has been passed by all the classes to return for reunion festivities to Washington.

## RIVER BOAT HELD TILL PURSE IS FOUND

### Newark Woman's Property Restored After Long Search—Waiter Arrested.

For more than an hour the steamboat Newburgh yesterday while New York detectives searched passengers and staterooms for a well filled pocketbook lost by Mrs. Emma J. Gleason, a wealthy real estate owner of Newark. The search resulted in the arrest of Wilson McPherson, negro headwaiter of the boat, in whose room the pocketbook was found.

Mrs. Gleason had left the dining room and gone to her stateroom, when she discovered her loss. She notified Captain Cooper, who telephoned Police Headquarters and asked that men be sent to the 120th Street pier.

Detectives found the pocketbook under a life preserver. McPherson protested his innocence, but was arrested.

## AMERICANS SEE ZEPPELINS RAID ENGLISH PORT

### With Others on Dutch Liner They Watch Bombs Dropping.

A hold-up of four and one-half days in the Downs by the British authorities gave passengers on the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam an opportunity to see German aeroplanes and Zeppelins make a raid on a British seaport.

The liner, which arrived here yesterday with 371 passengers, left Rotterdam May 29. She was halted in the Downs to comply with the British decree that no merchandise should leave Germany by way of Rotterdam after March 15. The search of her cargo was minute and 2,000 bills of lading were closely scrutinized.

On the evening of the liner's arrival in the Downs Charles Hall, of New York, and Louis Dinkelspiel, saloon passengers, were fishing from the liner's stern when they saw two Zeppelins hovering rapidly over Ramsgate. The shore batteries were trained on the airships and the shooting was heard plainly on board the Nieuw Amsterdam. Some of the passengers remained in their staterooms, others hid themselves between decks, while others observed the spectacle from the promenade deck.

According to Mr. Haas and Mr. Dinkelspiel, who saw the beginning of the attack, the bombs from the Zeppelins could be heard as they exploded, and many of them went up by them as they hit the sea could be distinctly seen.

There were two separate attacks made by German laubs. The first occurred on May 29 between 3 and 4 p. m., while the Nieuw Amsterdam was in the North Sea and only a few hours out of Rotterdam. Three aeroplanes flying about 2,000 feet high came out from the land, plunging down suddenly over a fleet of patrolling trawlers, dropped ten bombs, all of which went wide of their marks. One of the trawlers headed for the liner as if to work aloft in the air.

Another attack was made upon trawlers while the Nieuw Amsterdam was anchored in the Downs. The British authorities took six passengers from the liner. Two of them, Jack Aronson and his brother Moritz, were in the first cabin. They are Austrians who had been in business in Rotterdam for fifteen years. They had about \$120,000 in cash with them and diamonds valued at \$250,000. The money was delivered to the Austrians by the purser when they left the ship, but the diamonds, which were listed on the manifest as cargo, were kept in the stateroom, were brought here.

When it became known that the diamonds were on board the vessel the customs officials became interested and arrested the young woman librarian. The art world found Comstock clear through to Washington. He offered to drop the prosecution if the society would permit him to destroy the catalogues. The offer was refused.

Then notice was given that he was to serve no longer as an official of the Postoffice Department. Comstock fought hard, rallying church people from one end of the country to the other to his aid. He finally got new backers, but the department placed him on the list at \$1,000 a year to have some control over him.

Started "September Morn" Vogue.

Comstock went on his raiding way, however, one of his more recent complaints enriching the owners of the American copyright of the "September Morn." This young lady had been standing in cold water in many a window for months before he discovered her on Fifth Avenue. He ordered the picture out of exhibition, returned on the liner, and pressed no more run fast enough to supply the demand for copies.

Then he hailed Mitchell Kennerley into court for publishing "Hagar Revisited." Kennerley stood trial in the United States Court and was acquitted. Copies of the book sold by the thousands. Subsequently he attacked the suffrage leaders who were selling Miss Pankhurst's book and threatened prosecution. Mrs. Belmont defied him. No arrests were made, but a dull work got wide circulation.

Early in the present year an effort was made to suppress Comstock by the appointment of an arts commission. The bill failed.

Comstock said yesterday that in his time he had made 2,800 arrests and caused the destruction of 193 tons of printed matter.

"I have been shot at, stabbed and vilified, and attempts have been made to poison my family," he asserted, "but I have always tried to do God's work."

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# COMSTOCK, VICE RAIDER, OUSTER FROM P. O. JOB

## Enemy of Evil Loses Government Props of More than 40 Years.

### Quits This Month: Says "I DON'T CARE"

#### Used Place as Inspector in Suppression That Frequently Advertised.

Anthony Comstock, censor of art and literature, will on June 30 cease to be a United States Postoffice inspector. After more than forty years in a place that he made for himself he loses his credentials and his salary because the Postoffice Department has become convinced that misdirected zeal has made him undesirable as an official.

"I understand that there will be a readjustment of offices on July 1," he admitted yesterday, when told that news of his decapitation had leaked through the wireless system of the Postoffice Department, "and that my name will not be on the new list."

"I don't care."

"I have held the appointment for more than forty years. Most of that time I had no salary. Finally Postmaster General Cortelyou forced a salary upon me. If I wanted to fight they could not remove me except by preferring charges, for I am under the civil service. But I do not care. I am glad to be relieved of the work. I have more to do than I can do. I'm glad to be getting out."

Comstock's story of joy at losing an appointment he has held since March, 1872, does not square with reports in official circles. There the story goes that enormous pressure had to be brought to bear upon the vice crusader to get out gracefully, and it was only when he was convinced that a contest would not avail him much that he reached his present complaisant state of mind.

The opposition to Comstock's retention in the office he had himself appointed to when he formed the Society for the Suppression of Vice, of which he is secretary, is in the main official. For several years he has been persona non grata in the Federal Building, the postal authorities regularly charged with enforcing the laws prohibiting his methods and the odor into which his zeal at times brought their work. The District Attorney's staff opposed his methods of trying to run their office.

Long ago the fact that an Assistant District Attorney had ordered Comstock out of his office ceased to be news to the reporters assigned to the Federal Building, and federal judges rebuking him ceased to attract attention. So offensive was he at times that the late United States Commissioner John A. Shields refused to order the arrest of Hugh Gordon Miller when that attorney in open court smashed the crusader on eye and jaw.

"That means fight when I come from," said Miller, who is a Virginian, who later voluntarily apologized to the crusader but not to Comstock, for the incident.

Quit Drygoods to Raid Vice.

Comstock, who was born in New Canaan, Conn., in 1842, conceived the idea of warring on vice in all its forms in 1872. He was then a drygoods clerk, having come to New York after his service from the Union army. He interested many church workers in his idea, and in that year his society was formed.

In the same year he secured the enactment of legislation closing saloons, mail to lotteries, and became a Postoffice inspector at a nominal salary of \$1 a year. In the years that followed he became known from coast to coast, principally for his attacks on blue-books. Thus the National Export Commission of Philadelphia was threatened with prosecution for sending obscene literature through the mails. A poster that otherwise would not have attracted much attention thus received fame and a wide circulation. There were no prosecutions.

Other works came in for similar attention at his hands, with similar results. His star performance was in 1900, when he raided the rooms of the Art Students' League, seized large quantities of its annual catalogue and arrested the young woman librarian. The art world found Comstock clear through to Washington. He offered to drop the prosecution if the society would permit him to destroy the catalogues. The offer was refused.

Then notice was given that he was to serve no longer as an official of the Postoffice Department. Comstock fought hard, rallying church people from one end of the country to the other to his aid. He finally got new backers, but the department placed him on the list at \$1,000 a year to have some control over him.

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# Dr. Dernburg Off To-day; Holds Farewell Reception



Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, recalled spokesman for the Kaiser, and Mrs. Dernburg.

## RUSSIANS HURL GERMANS BACK OVER DNIESTER

### Break Onrush Along 40-Mile Line and Annihilate Division.

London, June 11.—The Russians, strengthened by a steady inpour of fresh troops, have halted the drive of the Austro-German armies across Galicia toward Lemberg and in a counter thrust along a line of forty or fifty miles, have repulsed the Teutonic allies. This counter attack has carried back across the River Dniester around Zaurawno, southeast of Lemberg, the forces of General von Linsingen, which had penetrated several miles toward Lemberg.

The Austro-Germans lost heavily. The official dispatch from Petrograd tells of the capture of seventeen big guns, forty-nine machine guns and 6,500 men. Unofficial reports place the number of captured at 261 officers and 9,300 men and say that a division of Germans was annihilated.

Meanwhile, according to advices from the headquarters of the opposing armies, the Germans east of Przemyśl are still held stationary before Moszczka, one-fourth of the distance to Lemberg.

Russians Retire from Pruth.

In Eastern Galicia and in Bukovina the Russians continue to fall back to the Dniester under the Austrian pressure.

Berlin confines its official statement concerning the operations to the sentence: "The situation among the German troops fighting in Galicia is unchanged," while the Vienna communication, omitting all mention of the engagement around Zaurawno, says of operations elsewhere:

"In Southeast Galicia and in Bukovina the Teutonic allied armies prosecuted successfully an attack against the Russian forces, which still are standing south of the Dniester River. The troops of General Planzer's army drove the enemy from positions north of Otryn, near Oberytn and Horodenska, and are now advancing toward the Dniester, on the left bank of which the Russians are offering resistance. Where the Russians still are standing on the River Pruth, after a short engagement, repulsed an enemy attack."

Petrograd Reports Victory.

The Petrograd official statement issued to-day says:

"By heroic efforts our troops Thursday repulsed on the right bank of the river Dniester great forces of the enemy who had crossed near Zaurawno, east of Stryk. On the front from Julkow to Siwki the enemy sustained great losses. After a hard fight we where the Russians cannon and forty-captured seven machine guns and took prisoners 138 officers and 6,500 men. Among the prisoners is one entire company of the Prussian Fusilier Guards."

The following dispatch to the "Tribune" of Geneva from Innsbruck, in the Austrian Tyrol, gives details of Russian successes in the Galicia campaign:

"The Russians bombarded the Aus-

## WON'T PRINT TALKS OF 'NUISANCE' BRYAN

### "Atlanta Constitution" Puts Down Lid on Statements of Ex-Secretary.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Atlanta, June 11.—The Atlanta Constitution will say in an editorial to-morrow: "Mr. Bryan's continued statements, at this particular juncture, make of him nothing less than a public nuisance."

Determined, therefore, not to be a party to this unwarranted embarrassment of the administration, which is already dealing with our present crisis, "The Constitution" will not at this time publish any more of Mr. Bryan's statements; nor will it deal with them beyond such brief news references as may be warranted by the discussions of any private citizen."

The German government, which plans to defer an answer until the arrival of Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard, would, it is said, have been better pleased if the note had not been given out for the present in the United States, in order to avoid newspaper comment in the interim.

The "Kölnische Volkszeitung" says: "Without doubt Mr. Lansing, in comparison with Mr. Bryan, is a man of very sharp tone, but the German press will do well not to inquire too anxiously whether he is a man of sharp tone or of peaceful tone."

"Our submarine warfare will not cease on that account. If American ships or Americans in British ships enter the war zone they must, despite Mr. Lansing and President Wilson, take the risk involved in such a voyage. America can claim the right to judge neutral rights only when she herself maintains neutrality."

# CAPITAL FEELS SURE CRISIS WITH GERMANY IS NO LONGER ACUTE

## WILSON MEN CONFIDENT AN AGREEMENT WILL BE REACHED.

### ROOSEVELT PLEDGES SUPPORT TO WILSON

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

New Orleans, June 11.—Ex-President Roosevelt was informed of William Jennings Bryan's resignation from the Cabinet Thursday evening on board the Louisiana Conservation Commission yacht, which is out of reach of telegraphic communication. He authorized the following statement:

"According to Mr. Bryan's statement, he has left the Cabinet because President Wilson, as regards the matters at issue with Germany, refuses to follow the precedent set in the thirty all-inclusive arbitration commissioners' treaties recently negotiated and declines to suspend action for a year while a neutral commission investigates the admitted murder of American men, women and children on the high seas, and further declines to forbid American citizens to travel on neutral ships, in accordance with the conditions guaranteed to us by Germany herself in solemn treaty."

"Of course, I heartily applaud the decision of the President; and, in common with all other Americans who are loyal to the traditions handed down by the men who served under Washington and by the other men who followed Grant and Lee in the days of Lincoln, I pledge him my heartiest support in all the steps he takes to uphold the honor and the interest of the great republic, which are bound up with the maintenance of democratic liberty and of a wise spirit of humanity among all the nations of mankind."

## RESSENT HINTS OF WEAK NOTE

### Officials Insist No Loop-hole for Long Discussion Is Left.

#### Others Less Certain

##### Many Believe Kaiser Will Never Consent to Give Up Submarine Warfare.

Washington, June 11.—With an optimism that has not been equalled for weeks, high officials discussed to-day President Wilson's second note to Germany. The feeling that prevails here is almost surprising. On all sides talk is heard that a crisis has been averted, and that an agreement will probably be reached with Germany regarding her submarine warfare.

Why this feeling prevails is not entirely clear. The same officials who assert that danger of an immediate break of relations with Germany has passed resent any hint that President Wilson's second note is weak, or vacillating, or contains loopholes through which Germany can prolong the discussion.

But however opinion as to the note varied, one thing excited almost unanimous comment, and that was the refusal of ex-Secretary Bryan to sign a document couched in such terms. The note, on the whole, it was declared, indicated that President Wilson, failing to obtain the concessions from Germany by threats, had resorted to the other extreme.

What agreement could be reached with the German government by which the lives and property of American citizens would be safeguarded on the high seas is not explained. It is not expected that Germany will concede that she was in the wrong and bow to the wishes of the United States.

It is held, however, that Germany might prolong the discussion until it is believed aroused American sentiment has subsided, and during this time the administration could resort to the measures which Mr. Bryan commended so highly—persuasion and deliberation. It is the belief of many officials that President Wilson's note marks the beginning of such methods.

Wilson Firm as Ever.

Persons close to President Wilson resent the suggestion that he does not intend to back up his demands for the rights of humanity and justice with every available resource. They declare his mild language does not mean that his firm attitude has changed.

Despite this insistence there is a strong undercurrent of feeling here that had the President used as strong or stronger words as in his earlier note the German government would know it had received the final word from this country, and must either concede the American demands or face a break in friendly relations.

There is a strong impression in Washington that another crisis may arise when the German answer arrives. Few persons believe Germany will concede all the United States asks. Many say she may promise to exercise care in the treatment of vessels carrying the American flag, but will make no concessions as to belligerent ships.

Others say a counter-proposal may be made that the United States enforce the law regarding the carrying of explosives on passenger ships, according to Germany's interpretation of the statute—that no passenger ship could carry cartridges or any munitions of war. It is believed Germany will never concede the right of the United States to suggest what treatment should be accorded cargo vessels under belligerent flags.

Cling to Submarines.

A person in close touch with the affairs of the German government declared to-day that Germany would not give up its submarine warfare until Great Britain had raised its embargo on the shipment of foodstuffs to the German Empire. Germany, he said, knew that the use to which German submarines had been put was contrary to the principles of humanity and justice, but it was just as much against the same principles for Great Britain to prevent foodstuffs from reaching the women and children of Germany.

The German answer is not expected for at least ten days or two weeks.

Ex-Secretary Bryan admitted to-night that President Wilson's second note to Germany was not vitally changed after he refused to sign it. It is thought a statement of Acting Secretary Lansing to-day was responsible for Mr. Bryan's admission. It was said the State Department that several changes in minor details of phraseology

## BRYAN PRAISES WILSON IN NEW PLEA FOR PEACE

### Addresses His Latest Statement to Americans of German Birth.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 11.—In striking contrast with other statements made since his resignation as Secretary of State, William Jennings Bryan issued a statement to German-Americans to-night in which he held up President Wilson as a man of peace. In writing this statement, Mr. Bryan apparently forgot all about the "precedents written in blood on the pages of human history," all about Austria's ultimatum to Serbia, which plunged the world in war, being the most recent precedent, and all about appealing from Philip to Philip.

Mr. Bryan justified the President's neutrality, pointing out to German-Americans that Mr. Wilson could not have put an embargo on the exportation of arms, for instance, without a "palpable and intentional violation of the rules governing neutrality."

"Those who wanted to lay an embargo upon the shipment of arms defended their position on the ground that it would hasten peace," the ex-Secretary said, "but it is strange that they could have overlooked the fact that the only way in which such action on our part could hasten peace would have been by helping one side to overcome the other."

"The President is not only desirous of peace, but he hopes for it, and he has adopted the methods which he thinks most likely to contribute toward peace."

Mr. Bryan urged German-Americans to aid the President in securing peace by exerting their influence to persuade the German government to take no steps that would lead in the direction of war. He pointed out that the sinking of the Lusitania could not be defended on the facts as the United States understands them, nor could the killing of innocent women and children be justified.

The most important argument used

## GERMANY DISPLEASED AT NOTE'S PUBLICATION

### Berlin, June 11.—No steps have yet been taken here for the publication of the American government's note to Germany.

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